BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Old Age Pensions Does Lashing Do Good? Those Cosmic Rays 6,000-Year-Old Graves

Financial conservatism is agitated because old-age pensions as planned, moderately, by the President, would cost one billion dollars a year. Conservation might better worry about Doctor Townsend's plan to give two hundred dollars a month to everybody past sixty years of age, and cost at least twenty-four thousand millions a year.

Conservatism might also worry about billions spent recklessly in state, national or local government vests, and taxes that run above thirteen thousand million dollars a year.

At Wilmington, Del., three young men, eighteen, twenty and twenty-three years old, were lashed in public, a crowd of one hundred looking on.

After the lashing, on the bare back, the youths began their prison sentences for burglary. The lash frightens criminals more than imprisonment, as was proved in London, where an epidemic of "garrotting" ended as soon as the lash was used. But what will be the mental state of these young men when they leave prison after long association with experienced criminals, and constant brooding on the humiliation and pain of the lashing?

Can it be hoped that they will be reformed, or be anything except confirmed criminals, and enemies of society?

A learned German says he has discovered the source of "cosmic rays" that bombard all space, constantly passing through your body, although you don't know it, driven by the terrific energy of billions of volts. The professor suggests that the bombardment may occasionally break down a few of the atoms in the human body, thus slowly changing heredity.

That sounds like a great deal of trouble, to change heredity, which, generally, on the right girl choosing the right kind of father for her children.

Doctor Sukenik, professor of archeology in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has discovered graves six thousand years old, that go far back of Moses and Job and others well known.

These graves were dug, and filled, long before the Egyptians had made Jerusalem their principal city, when other, earlier races inhabited the site of "old Jerusalem."

Talking into a telephone in the White House, with amplifiers all around, will be all the President greeted six hundred members of the Holland Society to-night dinner in New York. He felt pride in contributions made to this country by the men of Holland through three hundred years. The Roosevelts are of Dutch origin, but unlike his distant cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, the President did not recite any childish Dutch poems about cows in the kopjes." To know what the old Hollanders really were, as fighters and "strayers," read Motley.

Names that sound strange to Western ears figure in the case of Tony Fon Lew, "Chinese doll bride." She and her alleged father, Mr Gin Lem, are accused of arranging marriages, faking money, and then not marrying. Mr. Kack Low Gee, angry Chinese merchant, says he paid $1,500 to marry the bride, but got a "dummy." Other interesting names figure in a discussion that almost caused war between the Los Angeles Herald-Express and the Four Families Association.

Chinese names sound strange to our ears, but Jones or Robinson would sound ridiculous to the Chinese. Fon Lew and her pretended father may go away to China, but will be brought back and Gin Lem will be tried for violating the Mann act, an accusation that will always puzzle him.

The Saar plebiscite, so much praised in advance, promises to be superficially a victory for Hitler. In reality it proves the devotion of Germans to Germany under any conditions.

With the population of the Saar more than 90 per cent German, voters were asked whether they would prefer more to resume German citizenship, those to get out with French money, or remain suspended in the air as wards of the League of Nations. It was certain that Germans would vote for Germany.

Our national defense authorities are delighted because a great American says plane should be added to the Canal Zone from Norfolk 2,000 miles away. Why not add Fairbart recently flew 2,400 miles in 10 hours, alone, without sleep.

And a Russian plane has flown 7,000 miles nonstop.

Death and Personality

Every man who ponders long the worth of life as it finds expression in personality and wonders what is the spiritual fellowship with Christ which sought the salvation of the world through persons beyond the grasp of personality

A Gospel to Live By

Take the world as it is, not as it ought to pass for evening, but as a rational man to be by

with gladness, for it brings good things

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Four Billion Dollar Relief Program Jammed Through House After Bitter Fight—Hauptmann Takes Stand in Own Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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ADMINISTRATION forces using steam roller tactics crushed all opposition to jam the President's $4,880,000,000 relief program through the house. Efforts to fight the grant of such unprecedented authority to the President were unavailing as the White House exerted all the whip over recalcitrants that a huge majority in control vote on the measure was 328 to 78.

President Roosevelt

The vote climaxed a furious eight-hour debate on the measure. Members attempted to attach amendments which would protect private industry from government projects which might be launched under the relief plan. When this failed they endeavored to allocate the money for specific purposes.

When the debate had reached its height, the President sent a message to the house declaring it would be impossible to segregate items for which the money would be expended, but that the huge outlay of sums would be devoted to public projects and that after the immediate crisis of unemployment had passed it was his hope that the country could reduce $4,000,000,000 a year for the "national plan."

The White House message was the signal for the Democratic majority to push the message across with little change from its original form. On the final vote 26 Republicans voted for the bill. Seven Progressives and three Farmer-Laborites also registered affirmative votes. Ten Democrats, five from Georgia, three from Virginia, and two from Indiana, voted with the opposition.

Because of the gag rule adopted by the house, only amendments offered by the appropriations committee could be considered in vital sections of the measure. Such minor amendments as were decided upon went through without serious opposition.

One of the amendments striking out a list of projects that might be selected in spending the $4,000,000,000 and left the vast sum to be used for "general or nonfederal projects" actually broadened the powers of the President. The $4,000,000,000 will be used at the President's discretion for relief purposes while the program is being put into effect.

Another amendment struck out a section which gave the President authority to postpone the end of any existing government agency. This was a move to satisfy certain Democrats who were opposed to Secretary Ickes, and his PWA program which expires in June. Another clause granting authority to the President to acquire property only by the power of eminent domain was also removed, as was the section granting the chief Executive the power to impose two years' imprisonment on any violator. The only other amendment which succeeded in passage was one which provided that the accounting be made for all moneys spent.

Minority Leader Snell attacked the bill, declaring that the measure amounted to one-eighth of the nation's all income, and that the house was entitled to every scrap of information before it. Later in conceding the minority's defeat he said that the real issue was free to speak its mind, the bill would be defeated two to one, but that as the November election drew near, there was no chance of defeating it.

NEW DEALERS sighed with relief as the Supreme court recessed until February 4 without handing down its decision in the gold cases, thus giving the administration more time in which to plan for the event.

Before the court went into recess it had refused to hear the appeal of Frank Hague, Democratic boss of Jersey City, who had asked that the court declare unconstitutional the Wagner labor relations act. Hague's petition was denied without comment.

Also refused a hearing was the appeal of Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who had asked that the court declare unconstitutional the Georgia law which requires that all newspapers publish a list of their subscribers.

Another petition denied was that of Governor Olson of Minnesota, who had asked that the court declare unconstitutional the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law.

Refusal of the court to hear the appeals of Hague and Olson was interpreted as indicating that the court would not declare unconstitutional the Wagner labor relations act and the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law.

Under the smooth questioning of Chief Defense Counsel Reilly he related details of his life up until the time of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping, and told how he came to be upon which he is apparently relying for acquittal.

Hauptmann declared that on the night of March 1, 1932, when $50,000 was paid to a man in St. Raymond's cemetery, New York, he, his wife and a man named Kloppenberg had been at home until about seven o'clock and that he did not leave his home at all that evening. He also denied that he had been absent from work on the day the kidnaping took place.

Two witnesses introduced by the defense to establish Hauptmann's alibi have been entirely satisfactory. Christian Fredericksen, Bronx baker, said Hauptmann's wife had been employed in his store as a waitress and counter girl and that the accused had called for her on the night of March 1. Upon cross-examination, however, he stated that he was sure only that it must have been so because it was Hauptmann's custom to call for his wife when she worked late.

Mrs. Fredericksen also stated that Mrs. Hauptmann worked late on the night of March 1 and that she could not say whether Hauptmann had been at the bakery. Both agreed, however, that she had seen Isador Fisch, furrier friend of Hauptmann who died in Germany, on the night of the kidnaping in November, 1932. She said Fisch displayed a sum of money, but she was unable to say whether it was in greenbacks or gold certificates.

Timothy Hauptmann, Jr., testified Colonel Lindbergh continued to state that the ransom money was in $20 bills, and Lerch reiterated his belief that Hauptmann's voice was the same as that of the man who took the money. He boasted him out of the ransom money nearly three years ago.

WAR flamed again in Manchukuo as Japanese troops struck southward in Jehol province in an effort to trap Chinese bandits in northern China. Three fortified cities were attacked, and Chinese officials declared that the drive had only begun.

The Japanese attack came as a surprise since it was reported that negotiations had been under way to settle the dispute over Chahar province by which bandits would be disarmed and Japanese troops in Chahar had invaded Jehol.

Military authorities declined to answer questions as to the purpose of the drive, but it was believed to be aimed at the district which the Japanese troops had occupied in 1933 and by so doing to widen it, and said to contain valuable gold mines.

The attack was seen by Chinese leaders as a determined gesture to intimidate Nanking, the capital of Inner Mongolia and to end the agitation there concerning Peiping with Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, and Hsinking.

The situation is viewed with considerable apprehension by Soviet Russia. The drive will bring Japanese military operations into direct contact with the borders of Outer Mongolia, and practically all high officials of the territory who have been attending the Soviet-Mongolian conference at Urga have now hurried back to their provinces.

JAPAN'S foreign minister, Koki Hirota, warned Soviet Russia that she should stop fortifying the Siberian frontier north of Manchukuo if friendly relations are to be continued between the two countries. His remarks, made in an address before the Imperial diet, had special significance in view of reports that Japanese troops are invading Chahar province to prevent Soviet-ization of that region.

Russian fortifications in the Far East, particularly of the strategic crossings of the Amur river, are becoming increasingly irksome to the Japanese army in Manchukuo. Other projects to which Japan is objecting are double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock and remodeling of the strong fortifications of that Pacific port.

Government officials in Washington were said to be fearful over reports with part of Hirota's address which referred to Japan's desire to avoid further expansion of armament. It is hoped that negotiations will be resumed soon for naval agreement to replace the renounced Washington treaty which established the 5-5-3 ratio for the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

RECOMMENDATIONS that American Republic's system of foreign policy be increased will be made by President Roosevelt in a special message soon to be sent to congress. The plan is indicated by those close to the administration. Completion of a series of air bases for the United States, the addition of 4,000 planes to the service, and building a huge dirigible will be among the projects which the President approves.

The proposed construction is in accord with a report just made by the special aviation commission. It is the purpose of the commission to lease the dirigible to a commercial firm as a sister ship to the Graf Zeppelin which will start regular transatlantic service within a few weeks.

The series of buses along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts will make America impregnable to air attack, the commission believes, while the addition of 4,000 planes to the army and navy service will bring it up to far more than the existing fighting strength.

The commission has also recommended creation of a department of aeronautics to regulate civil aeronautics.

THE death toll continued to mount as reports seeped in from northwest Mississippi and southwest Tennessee where the turbulent Coldwater river was a raging torrent, threatening the lives and property of thousands in its march to Southern Illinois basin.

Freezing weather added to the suffering of thousands driven from their homes. Workers toiled to remove many as possible of those who had been marooned on roof tops and in trees. Appeals for additional help in caring for the homeless have been made by public officials, and Red Cross aid has been rushed to the stricken areas.

POSSIBILITY of a move by the Italian government to make a protectorate out of Ethiopia was seen by European statesmen. Expectation of the announcement of the signing of a Franco-Italian-Somaliland administrator and old French Somaliland appointed Pietro Badoglio, who was said to indicate that a movement was on foot for Italy to take over the mountainous African kingdom to restore order. The conquest of Ethiopia by Great Britain to the south of Italian Somaliland has been obtained, it was reported.

A number of recent developments point toward some action by the Italian government. Premier Mussolini recently took over the office of minister of colonies; Gen. Emilio de Bono, former minister of colonies, was named minister of state and commander of Italian East Africa; military roads have been constructed through Italian Somaliland to the Ethiopian frontier, and the Italians have recently taken over a large share in the operation of the Djibouti and Addis Ababa railway.

Recent history affords a number of precedents for Italian government action to follow. Japanese intervention in Manchuria was the recent example. Italian Chinese banditry," and Italy might use the excuse of reducing Ethiopian banditry as a reason for the occupation of Tunis also offer parallel cases.

EUROPEAN statesmen anxiously watched developments in the cul-de-sac of Danzig as Nazi officials of the Free City clashed with the League of Nations commissioner, Seaman Carl J. Burckhardt, over the appointment of a new police chief. The Nazis, who have complete control of the city, refused to accept Burckhardt's choice, Lieut. Col. Eric Von Lewinski, and insisted that he had once been convicted in Germany. His thick, guttural voice resounded through the room as he recounted how he had made three attempts to enter this country before he was successful.

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Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, or what I see here and there. Back home here after a kind a hurried prowl back East, I started in here a week or so ago, I was to go East at four o'clock on the regular plane, and my good friend Jimmy Doolittle had asked me about a week previously if I didn't want to ride East with him; that he was going to make a trip in a new plane, and so when I got to the field here was his plane. He was going to leave in one hour after our plane was. Well I did want to go with him. I knew he would really "Turn Out," but I was headed for South Bend, Indiana, where I had promised to speak at Notre Dames annual Football Dinner, for my good friend the Coach, Elmer Layden, and Father Olfara.

Jimmy told me he would after landing in New York fly me back to South Bend, but I figured that was rather imposing on him, so I dident do it. I sure wish I had been on that trip. His wife was with him. I don't know why, but it pretty cold and rough too, and I would have perhaps missed the whole thing up, so maby its just as well I dident go. Jimmy is a great pilot, and I wouldent be afraid to go anywhere with him.

Well I went on and got to South Bend by regular air line, and they did have a great time and a great crowd. I like that school, I always have. There is something mighty genuine about it. They turn out some great men.

We had about twelve hundred there in one of their big dining halls. Many an old boy in there that had played during his time under the Great Rockne. My, what a heritage and tradition that man left, I had been a friend of his for many years.

I think this Elmer Layden is going to be a great Coach for them. I tell you, he has the support of the whole school, and the whole Alumni. In his first year he lost two or three games, but they dident do like lots of places. jump on him and yell for his scalp. They knew that he had made great progress, and were heart and soul to give him a chance, a real chance, and he is turning mighty smart ball when they played California out there last Fall.

Did you know that Stanford has no automobiles, no campus full of cars. There is books there. Oh its an old college! Had some great speeches at the dinner that night. You know these Priests are smart fellows and a lot of humor. An old boy from, (I think he had charge of the Charities in Cleveland, Ohio) well he was a knock out. And Father Olfara is an excellent talker.

I had to leave rather early to catch my plane. I was headed from there to Washington to attend the dinner given by the Vice Pres, to the President. I was there last year and we has a lot of fun, and the President said he had a lot of fun, and this year was just as good.

This little fellow Garner is a great fellow, and smart. Say I would rather have his opinion than anybody. He dont say much, but he knows which way the wind is blowing every minute. They was all messed up over the gold, but seemed to think that the matter will be decided in a few days. Some schemes to fix it so it would get by the Supreme Court. Just about 50 at the Dinner, All of the Cabinet and their wives were there, none of the second string team were there that I saw. The cream of the crop. Mrs. Roosevelt looked mighty pretty in a white Evening Dress. The Crown Princess of Sweden and Norway was there, and she looked mighty fine. Mrs. Hull looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Ickes looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Farley looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Morgenthau looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Cummings looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Perkins looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Wallace looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Woodin looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Jackson looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Swanson looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Richberg looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Hopkins looked mighty fine in a black dress. Mrs. Ickes